

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:—
T.T. London 34/43 1/2
On Demand 34/41 1/2

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.08

October 11, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 71 3 p.m. 80
Humidity 64 53

October 11, 1917. Temperature 5 a.m. 75 4 p.m. 90
Humidity 79 59

8070 日七初月九

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE VICTORIES IN FRANCE.

SIXTY SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY SECURED.

GREATEST CHAPTER IN BRITAIN'S MILITARY HISTORY.

London, October 9.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Between 4.30 and 5.10 this morning the Third and Fourth Armies attacked on a twenty-mile front between St. Quentin and Cambrai and advanced on the whole of this front to an average depth of three miles.
The night was stormy, making the assembly of troops difficult. The assault was launched in steady rain, but as the attack progressed the weather cleared, favouring the operations, which were completely successful.

On the extreme right of the attack, the Sixth Division and part of another English Division drove the enemy from high ground south-east and east of Mont Brechin and captured Beaugard. In the right centre, the Thirtieth American Division, under General Lewis, captured Brancourt after heavy fighting and further north-west took Premont, completing a successful advance of over three miles in which the enemy was driven from numbers of farms and woods.

German Forces Forced into the Open.

London, October 9.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing to-day, says:—Yesterday's victory yielded us, besides prisoners, sixty square miles of territory and a great haul of field guns, trench mortars and machine-guns. Moreover, important tactical results were achieved.

The enemy has been thrust back into open country beyond any continuous defensive works.
A heavy counter-attack from the direction of Avesnes resulted in fierce hand-to-hand fighting, the enemy's numerical superiority compelling us at first to give ground.

A Naval Division took the strongly-fortified village of Nègreville, capturing many prisoners.

"The Greatest Chapter in our Military History."

London, October 9.
The Press Bureau states that the Premier has sent a message to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig saying:—"I have just heard from Marshal Foch of the brilliant victory won by the Third and Fourth Armies, and wish to express to yourself, General Byng, General Rawlinson and all officers and men under your command my sincerest congratulations on the great and significant success which the British Army, with its American brothers-in-arms, has gained during the past few days. The courage and tenacity with which the Empire's troops, after withstanding the terrific on-laughs of last spring, have again resumed the offensive with such decisive results is the greatest chapter in our military history. The smashing of the enemy's great defensive system in the West, which he claimed to be impregnable, is a feat of which we are all justly proud and for which the Empire will be ever grateful."

The New Attacks.

London, October 8.
Commenting on the new offensive, Reuter's Agency says:—Numerous prisoners are reported. In the region of Machault on the Champagne front, General Gouraud attacked on a front of five miles and advanced to a depth of two, capturing a number of important points. If General Gouraud advances much farther he will outflank the enemy on the Sappe, where the French have hitherto been held up.

The Franco-American troops to-day attacked on the heights of the Meuse on a front of seven miles and advanced between one and two miles, nearly reaching the line from which the enemy attacked in February, 1916.

Of the two last-named attacks there are no details, but we are progressing satisfactorily.

A slight advance was achieved to-day north of the Scarpe. There are no details.

French Successes.

London, October 9.
A French communique states:—South-east of St. Quentin during the night we carried bitterly-defended German positions between Herly and Neuville St. Amand and enveloped the village of Neuville St. Amand from the north.

The artillery duel has been violent south of the Oise and on the Sappe front.

North of the Arnes, the Germans attempted to deprive us of our yesterday's gains. They failed with heavy losses. Over six hundred prisoners were captured on the Arnes front yesterday.

Cambrai in Ruins.

London, October 8.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says successive explosions have occurred in Cambrai, reducing the town to ruins.

Germans Hurriedly Retreating Everywhere.

London, October 10.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing this evening, says:—Canadian patrols were the first to enter Cambrai town this morning, when it was still burning at many points. The Canadians advanced warily through the town and reached the eastern outskirts at sunrise, encountering a thin screen of machine-gunners.

The evacuation had evidently been decided upon hurriedly, as considerable undamaged booty was captured.

A few more German tanks appeared to-day, but were soon put out of action, as our artillery was advancing so rapidly that they were knocked out almost as soon as they appeared.

The enemy has been hurriedly retreating all day long. Everywhere is heard the cry "We have got Fritz on the run."

A General Retreat.

Lyons, October 10.
A French wireless message states:—The British and French forces north, south and east of St. Quentin forced the Germans to make a general retreat.

The French have taken Beaulieu Wood, passed Fonsomme, reached Marcy, and have occupied Mesures-sur-Oise.

The advance amounts to nearly eight kilometres east of St. Quentin.

At present the prisoners amount to 2,000, and many guns and machine-guns.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE VICTORIES IN FRANCE.

German Imagination.

London, October 9.
A German official wireless message says:—We broke up the enemy's assault westward of the Cambrai-Bobain Road.

On both sides of the Roemer Road in the direction of Cateau the enemy made a deeper breach in our lines. We stopped his thrust in Bobain. On the southern wing of the attack the enemy gained a little ground.

Our troops, threatened in flank by a breach in the centre of the battle-front, were forced to withdraw their wing to the western border of Fresnoy-le Grand.

In Champagne, Franco-Americans in great force only succeeded in breaking into our lines on both sides of St. Etienne. Our counter-attack drove them out.

Between Brabant and Ome, the enemy forced his way into Consenvoye Woods, where we brought him to a standstill.

The Successful Offensives.

Lyons, October 9.
A French wireless message states:—Cambrai fell into the hands of the British on Wednesday.

Three offensives, which were crowned with full success, took place simultaneously on Tuesday between Cambrai and St. Quentin, and in Champagne, on both banks of the Meuse.

Between Cambrai and St. Quentin the British, in conjunction with the French, made progress to a depth of five kilometres on a front of 40 kilometres. The British forces continued their advance towards Boulogny and Bobain. Several thousand prisoners and important material were captured.

In Champagne the French and American troops made progress north of the River Arne and reached the outskirts of Cauroy and Machault.

East of the Meuse the French and American front, extending from Samogneux to Bois des Fosses, was carried 2,500 metres further north, and now runs through Consenvoye and the northern part of Bois-des-Caures.

Three thousand prisoners were captured, while the advance re-establishes the front on the positions held before the battle of Verdun in February, 1916.

Simple German Explanation.

London, October 10.
The German evening official message says:—Between Cambrai and St. Quentin we occupied positions in the rear, thereby giving up Cambrai.

"Soldiers of the Highest Order."

London, October 10.
Reporting on the British offensive, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—This feat of arms has been performed by British troops who had already withstood the first and heaviest onslaughts of the enemy's main forces in the spring. Only the stubborn endurance and determined spirit of these troops permitted them to pass to the offensive with such conspicuous success. By their heroic action in defence and attack, our men from all parts of the Empire have proved themselves soldiers of the highest order.

The advance continues. We had resolved by the afternoon the general line Bobain, Boulogny, Cauroy and Cauroy.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

Probable Nature of U.S. Reply.

STRONG DEMAND FOR REPARATION.

London, October 9.
The Press Bureau says that Brazil, replying to the Austro-German Peace Note, states:—"We are persuaded that the war can only end with the capitulation of militarism which caused it and which is ruining Europe."

More Than Surrender Needed.

London, October 9.
The demand for something more than the unconditional surrender of Germany is being intensified by columns of letters in the papers rebelling against German crimes and urging retribution.

In a letter, Professor Spencer Wilkinson declares that a prior condition to the cessation of hostilities should be the occupation of Metz, Strasbourg, Mainz, Trier, Trieste, and Pola fortresses.

Lord Middleton asks for a pronouncement by the Allies that peace will not make till retribution is exacted on German towns for the vandalism in France.

The Times describes the enemy's policy of burning and destroying as a retreat by cruel and mean blackmail. It says German towns like Hamburg and Frankfurt must be marked down for ransom for French and Belgian towns destroyed, apart from military necessity.

The Daily Telegraph hopes that the Allies, with whom the French and Belgian Governments have announced they are co-operating on the subject of reprisals, have already reached their decisions, for there is no room for delay. Germany must be given to understand that reparation will be exacted to the uttermost farthing, whatever the German Government of the day, whether repentant or unrepentant.

The Morning Post says the Allied Armies should visit every part of Germany after peace and teach the Germans the meaning of defeat.

The Daily Mail demands an Allied warning that for each wasted Allied town a German town shall be destroyed or expropriated.

Up to Germany.

London, October 9.
Reuter is informed that the official view is that President Wilson's reply forces the next step upon the enemy, whence any fresh development must emanate.

GERMAN WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

Major General Scheuch Appointed to the Post.

Copenhagen, October 10.
A Berlin official message says the resignation of the War Minister, General von Fritsch, has been accepted. Major General Scheuch has been appointed his successor.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PROGRESS IN ALBANIA.

Occupation of El Bassan.

London, October 9.
An Italian official message states:—In Albania, after crushing the enemy's rear-guard and stubborn resistance, we entered El Bassan on the 7th inst. The advance continues.

Evacuation Admitted.

London, October 9.
An Austrian official wireless message:—In Albania the Franco-Serbian entered El-Bassan, which we evacuated.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BULGARIA'S FORMER RULER.

London, Oct. 9.
Ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has arrived at Coburg for permanent residence. A message from Constantinople states that the Bulgarian Minister has been telegraphically recalled to the Legation from his summer residence at Tann. He strongly urges the Government to prepare for "even the most fatal possibilities."

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

San Sebastian, Oct. 9.
The Spanish Government has resigned.

THE PEACE OUTLOOK.

President Wilson D-liberating.

Washington, Oct. 8.
President Wilson spent the morning in the seclusion of his study, but later conferred with Messrs. Lansing, Coolidge, House and Tumulty after which he announced that an important statement would be probable this afternoon.

American Labour's Advice.

Washington, Oct. 9.
The American Federation of Labour has issued a statement urging the ignoring of the enemy overtures "until the road to Berlin is cleared."

It is officially announced that no answer to the Austrian peace proposals is contemplated at present.

Unconditional Surrender.

Paris, Oct. 8.
The German armistice peace note reached Washington on Sunday. It is understood that President Wilson will not reply till he has consulted the European governments. President Wilson is now in touch with them. All America is solid. No parley is possible. The American newspapers reject the peace proposal, pointing to its hypocrisy. The only act trusted by the Allies will be unconditional surrender. The Allied press is perfectly unanimous. All are agreed on no terms but unconditional surrender. The German request for an armistice has demonstrated the perfect unanimity of the free world. The Kaiser, a criminal in the dock, cannot be permitted to dictate conditions of his trial.—Havas.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

London, Oct. 9.
The Crown Prince of Serbia has entered Uskub, whither the Serbian Government is immediately proceeding.

London, Oct. 9.
Reuter learns that the Serbians expect very heavy fighting at Nish whither three German divisions from Rumania and two Austrian divisions from Italy have been hurried up.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

Important Developments Expected.

London, Oct. 8.
Reuter is informed of a significant action by the Governor of Smyrna, who controls the richest Turkish province, which taken in conjunction with recent events in Palestine and Macedonia seems to foreshadow important developments. The Governor is known to be a patriotic Turk, but not the same degree under German influence as the statesman at Constantinople. The liberation of Beirut is a tremendous political blow to Turkey and should speedily compel the Turks to reach a decision.

New Grand Vizier.

London, Oct. 8.
Enver Pasha and Talaat Pasha have resigned and Tewfik Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier.

Paris, Oct. 8.
Tewfik Pasha was an ex-Ambassador to London and is a pro-Ententist.

REIGN OF TERROR IN RUSSIA.

Stockholm, Oct. 9.
A message from Petrograd states that "ex-Premier Trepoff and the ex-Minister for war, Gutchkoff, have been executed by shooting."

A message from Petrograd states that the Soviet has overwhelmingly rejected the proposal to liberate all innocent prisoners. Wholesale arrests still continue.

NORWAY'S MURDERED SEAMEN.

Christiania, Oct. 8.
It is announced that 1,000 Norwegian sailors have hitherto been killed by German submarines.

A POLISH NATIONAL ARMY.

Paris, Oct. 8.
A Polish national army has been organised in France with General Haller in command.—Havas.

GERMANY WARNED.

Paris, Oct. 8.
Germany is to be warned that the wanton devastation of France and destruction of historic towns will be punished to the last degree of severity.—Havas.

A PERSISTENT INDIAN.

Fined for Annoying a Girl.

An Indian was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with disorderly conduct in Austin Road, Kowloon.

Inspector Gordon prosecuted and said there was a girl in the case. She was a very honest and respectable girl working in a rattan shop, splitting rattans, and she retired with her parents. This morning she happened to go to work and, for some reason or other, went back to her mother's house. The Indian followed her and threw her a bundle containing a silk handkerchief with a ten dollar note tied to it. He shouted to the girl as he threw the bundle. The Indian had tried to talk to her several times in the street, but she would not listen to him. Ten days ago he tried to enter the back window of the girl's house at 3 a.m. when the girl saw him and shouted "Thief!" and he ran away. The next day Inspector Gordon sent for him but the circumstances did not warrant him being charged, as it could not be said for certain whether it was the defendant or not. The defendant did not seem to heed his warning and continued forcing his attentions upon the girl. The defendant and complainant both lived in Austin Road, the defendant living two houses away from the defendant, who was a small candy-shop keeper.

The defendant pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct, and said that he complained to Inspector Gordon that several Chinese wanted to assault him, and that this morning he was assaulted by ten Chinese and sustained a bruise in the arm.

Inspector Gordon said that at the Station defendant did not mention his being assaulted at all. All this happened before 8 o'clock this morning. The defendant also alleged that the handkerchief contained \$50, and that the girl extracted \$40 from it and left \$10 there. Inspector Gordon said he did not believe that it contained \$50.

His Worship fined the defendant \$5 and bound him over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for six months, warning him not to annoy the girl again.

A TROUBLESOME BOY.

Beyond His Father's Control.

A Chinese boy, twelve years old, was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with being in unlawful possession of fifteen pairs of Chinese shoes. Inspector MacDonald prosecuted.

A lakong said he was on duty at the time when he saw the defendant carrying the shoes in a basket. He stopped him and questioned him, but not receiving a satisfactory reply, he brought the boy to the Station. At the Station he told Inspector MacDonald a different story to that told to the constable and said that a man told him to carry the shoes and to wait for him in New Street.

Defendant pleaded not guilty and said that a man stole the shoes from the Montague and said that he would give him some money to carry them.

Inspector MacDonald said that the defendant was sentenced to receive eight strokes some time last month for stealing garments. His Worship sentenced defendant to receive twelve strokes of the birch, and said that if he appeared another time he would be sent to goal. He was evidently preparing for a criminal career. His Worship also told the father of the boy, who was present in court, to bring the boy to the police station and to be of good behaviour. Inspector MacDonald said that the boy was a troublemaker.

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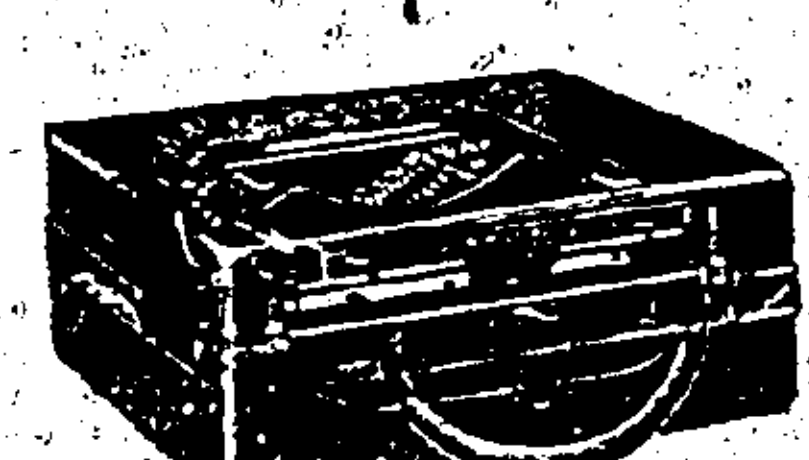
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GENERAL NEWS.

His Father His Prisoner!
The Exchange correspondent
with the American army sends
the following:—In bringing in a
group of prisoners an American
Doughboy was informed by one
of the German prisoners that he
was the Doughboy's father. He
said he had returned to Germany
when the Doughboy was a child,
and had been forced into the army
from Poland. The prodigal im-
mediately gave his father a
warm and some good advice
about being a German.

Decimal Coinage.
Lord Hylton has announced in
the House of Lords that the
Government proposed to recom-
mend to the King that a Royal
Commission should be appointed
consisting of members of both
Houses and other persons with
special qualifications to consider
the desirability or otherwise of a
change in our coinage system.
They would be invited by the
terms of reference to consider the
proposals embodied in Lord
Southwark's Decimal Coinage Bill.
U. S. Red Cross and Child
Welfare.

The American Red Cross has
not only allocated \$5,000 to the
National League for Health,
Maternity, and Child Welfare to
establish and maintain infant
welfare institutions for a year,
but has also given their body
£10,000 for maternity hostels. It
is hoped to establish one in Eng-
land, one in Scotland, one in
Ireland, one in Wales, and one in
London, in addition to ante natal
clinics and factory crotches in
various parts of the country.

Bishop on War Hostilities.
The Bishop of Birmingham in
his July letter to the clergy refers
to the recent "conferring" of
honours, and says, in speaking
of the "war distinctions": "It has
become a little difficult to dis-
tinguish between the services of
those recognized and the work of
a good many people to whom no
honour has come. It will be a
grievous pity if the simple carry-
ing out to the best of a man's
ability of the demands of
patriotism should be regarded as
something to be specially re-
cognised."

Pro-German Frogs.
Karl Rosmer repeats in the
Lokal-Anzeiger a story told by the
Crown Prince to his Imperial
father of a service which the frog
recently, unconsciously rendered
the German army. When the
Germans were preparing to storm
the Chemin des Dames, the frogs
which are found in millions in the
marshy Ailette region croaked so
loudly that they enabled the Ger-
mans to bring up their batteries
and ammunition columns without
discovery, whilst when the attack
was actually launched the frogs'
deafening concert prevented the
enemy from discovering the
position of the German machine-
guns.

Women's Gardening
Scholarship.
The Forth Production Depart-
ment are offering 10 scholarships
enable at the Horticultural
College, Swanley, Kent, for a
course of commercial horticulture
of about 38 weeks' duration,
which will begin about September
19. The scholarships will cover
cost of maintenance and tuition;
and preference will be given to
candidates over 21 years of age
who are suitable for the positions
of forewomen, instructors, etc.
Only women who have had con-
siderable experience in gardening
and will undertake the work of
food production for the duration
of the war are eligible.

The Celtic Languages.
In an address at the Celtic
Conference at Neath, Miss
O'Farrell said that an Empire
which ignored race feeling was
going the way of suicide. Wales
was now basking in the smile of
a Welsh Prime Minister, but
unless the curriculum of her
schools was changed she was in
danger of losing her language.
In Ireland Irish was now on an
equality with English in bilingual
progress. The Irish language
had begun to languish, but she
knew that Mr. Lloyd George
taught the Irish with having no
claim to nationality because their
language was not universal. He
was now doing more for the
Irish than the greatest of stran-
gers could have done.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1918.

A FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

One of the first of the unpleasant surprises that Germany experienced in the war was the unexpected alacrity with which the Dominions rallied to the British flag. The Germans prided themselves on what they would have called their "psychological analysis of conditions" in the countries of their enemies, and they had reckoned confidently on certain factors which they thought would make it impossible for Britain to go to war. They considered the United Kingdom on the verge of civil war and far too occupied with internal trouble to be able to wage a conflict on the Continent of Europe. They thought, further, that the outlying Dominions would instantly break away from the Mother Country at the first hint of a war in Europe. In all these anticipations they were colossal wrong, and it was their own infatuated folly that falsified their expectations. For it was their violation of Belgium that gave a rallying cry to which no free born citizen could remain deaf. Then by their persistently brutal conduct of the war on land and sea, and from the air they have for four years fanned and kept alive the flame of moral indignation which roared the British Empire against them in the early days of August, 1914.

These are facts which are now well known, but it is as well that they should be freshly brought to mind now and again, and they deserve to be pondered over especially at a time like the present, when the enemy is again at his old game of seeking by insidious means to sneak out of the war without experiencing the penalties attaching to defeat. We pen these words after looking through a most interesting and illuminating booklet that has just been written by Dr. John Clifford, the veteran Nonconformist leader, which explains the attitude of all those people whom Germany reckoned likely to form the anti-war party whose efforts would make it impossible for Britain to take a serious part in any European struggle. To appreciate the full value of Dr. Clifford's statement that he is today "amongst the most determined and resolute champions of the war of the Allies upon the Central Powers of Europe" it is interesting to record that in the last week of July, 1914, he was in Constantinople attending an International Conference of the Churches' Peace Alliance and was hustled across the frontier on the eve of war, whilst, when crossing the Channel for home, he and those who accompanied him drew up a statement intending to publish it in England, in favour of a rigorous abstinence from the war. Further investigation, however, so he tells us in his booklet, revealed the inherent justice of the Allied cause, and, painful as the conclusion was, he saw that Britain could do no other than wield her sword in an entirely unselfish service for the good of mankind. Elsewhere, Dr. Clifford says we can truly claim that not a single event has happened since the war began, not a single disclosure has been made, in official books or through diplomacy, which has not vindicated fully the attitude taken by our Government, dismissed every doubt as to the justice of our course of action, justified our reasoning, and made manifest to all men the innermost meaning of the fight for freedom. Thus he says that "we must not falter or shrink from the cost of going right on to the end." One other remark is particularly apposite just now. It is:—"The Court of Berlin is more dangerous in diplomacy than in war. We shall win the war; but we shall require the utmost care not to lose the peace. . . . No one expects us to trust the word of the Kaiser or his Ministers. They themselves cannot expect it. Therefore we must be on our guard against a deceptive peace."

There are strong words, and they are not the words of a politician but of a veteran pillar of the Nonconformist Church, who would not hesitate, and has not hesitated, to oppose with all his power a popular cause if his conscience suggested to him that that cause was not a righteous one. He is a man whom four years ago few would have conceived as a likely advocate of warfare, and who during the War was one of the most eloquent and unpopular of the orators who decried Britain's policy in South Africa. His advocacy of war to the bitter end, therefore, carries all the more weight, illustrating, as it does, the unity between all classes among the British people to bear the war's burdens patiently until the time comes when the enemy will have to show himself on the mercy of those nations who are championing the cause of world freedom.

The Victorious Allies.

At a moment when it appeared possible that the German resistance in France had reached a degree of intensity sufficient to stay further Allied progress, for a time at any rate, the news of the new offensive movement came to hand. We are assuredly living in days of glorious accomplishment, when the Allied Armies are showing to the world that they have secured the upper hand of the enemy and that nothing can stay their impetuous progress. All Britishers must be thrilled with pride at the magnificence of the latest success attained by our Third and Fourth Armies, which has led to the capture of Cambrai, the forcing of the enemy from his defensive positions and the capture of many thousands of prisoners. Thus does the "Contemptible Army," after over four years of war strain, show the Kaiser that peace is to be found, not in a nice little chat around a table, but on the battlefields of France. The splendid work also done by the French and American Armies is equally inspiring. These victories are the best answer we can give to the German peace manoeuvre. They are already having their effect in Germany, for we see by day's wires that the German War Minister has thrown up his post, which is tantamount to an admission of inability to cope with the general military situation. Everything looks well for the Allies. The immediate future is full of tremendous possibilities.

An Awkward Comparison.

We reproduced an interesting little paragraph in our issue of yesterday from a Berlin news paper giving the names of five candidates fancied in enemy circles for the Polish Throne. Of these it is worth noting that one is the Kaiser's fourth son and another the second son of the now deposed Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria. We lay stress on these facts because they are extremely arresting when we take them in conjunction with the German peace manoeuvre. The German declares that they are willing to discuss peace on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points, which embody America's essential requirements and those of the other Allies as well. It is interesting, however, to remember that one of those points is the creation of an Independent State of Poland. That rather conflicts with the enemy's willingness to place some of their unemployed Royalty on the Polish Throne. Of course, the Germans would have no belief that they have become converted to the Allied viewpoint on this question, just as they say they have in regard to Belgium and in the matter of their own State polity. But all that is so much dust-blowing. In the one case, as in the other, it is part of the German game of deception. The whole programme is too transparent to be accepted in good faith. The spirit of the Peace of Europe is still unchanged.

The Harbour Swim.

It is extremely pleasant news that the Committee of the Victoria Recreation Club has again managed to arrange the annual Harbour Race, which is taking place this evening. At one time there were rumours that this year it would not be held, owing to various circumstances, and not a little disappointment was felt. Not so many years ago it was an extremely popular event, the keenest interest being taken in it. When, for some reason or other, it was discontinued much disappointment was felt. It was therefore very keenly appreciated when revived under the auspices of the V.R.C., and that it finds great favour with the swimmers of the Colony is testified to by the fact that there are no less than twelve entrants for to-day's race. Fioch has gone, it is true, but it is apparent that the race is not going to lose any interest because the competitors may not be up to the best standard. It is pleasant to notice the names of Service men again figuring in the list of those competing, for they have always been associated with this event and have appeared amongst the winners in the past.

DAY BY DAY.

MAN ABSORBS KNOWLEDGE AS A SPONGE DOES WATER, AND LIKE A SPONGE NEEDS AN OCCASIONAL WRINGING-OUT.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of the murder of Nurse Cavell.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$s. 4. 15/18d.

The Colony's Health.

During yesterday there were notified one fatal case each of diphtheria and enteric, both victims being Chinese.

Traffic Control.

Inspector Garrod prosecuted in thirty-three cases this morning of offences against the traffic regulations by chair and ricksha coolies. Fines ranging from \$2 to \$10 were imposed.

Left the Colony.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shullin, who has resigned the position of manager of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd. in Hongkong, and who is succeeded by Mr. A. H. Compton, left the Colony yesterday by the s.s. Venezuela, being accompanied by Mrs. Shullin and family. Mrs. F. O. Jenkin and Mr. and Mrs. Ram were passengers by the same steamer.

An Opium Divan.

Eight Chinese men and a woman were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with keeping an opium divan and with smoking opium. Sgt. Murphy prosecuted. Defendants pleaded guilty, and his Worship fined the woman, who was the keeper of the divan, \$50, or one month's hard labour. The others, with the exception of one who was discharged, were fined \$3 each.

Dishonest Employee.

The case in which a Chinese employee of the Wing On Co. was charged with misappropriating money entrusted to him was resumed before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning. Defendant said he made two separate payments to the cashier and that accounted for the fact that one of the receipts showed twenty cents less than what was actually paid. Both payments, he alleged, were made to the same cashier, who in Court denied receiving the twenty cents. Mr. Wood observed that he found the defendant guilty and sentenced him to six weeks' imprisonment.

Stole Because he was Sick.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with snatching four envelopes containing four dollars. Inspector Gordon prosecuted and said that the complainant, who was a houseboy, was sent by his mistress to buy provisions. He also had instructions to buy some big envelopes for his master. This he did and paid five cents for each envelope. After he had received change for five dollars, he put four one dollar notes in one of the envelopes, and the silver coins he put in his pockets. He was walking along with the envelopes on the top of the basket of provisions, when the defendant, who was watching all the while, came from behind, snatched it and ran away. All this happened at the bottom of Granville Road. The complainant chased him and shouted "Thief!" The defendant ran along Othman Road and a boy and a coolie employed in an Officers' Mess near by gave chase. The defendant threw down the notes which were picked up by the boy. Chase was continued and defendant eventually arrested. Defendant pleaded guilty and said he was sick and needed money. His Worship sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

K. C. C. V. Royal Engineers.

This match is to be played at Kowloon on Saturday, 12th inst., at 2.15 p.m. sharp. The Kowloon team will be—J. P. Robinson, L. E. S. Hodge, C. J. Stapleton, K. R. Macaskill, H. H. Taylor, J. H. Moad, R. Pastonji, E. J. Edwards, H. Overy, A. de Souza and F. Wheeler.

ROBBIE'S LETTERS: VI.

To His Nephew in France.

Hongkong, 18th Oct. 1918.

Dear Aliok,

.....aye, making a fine job indeed, but mind ye when Janet gets a new plush dress and begins to lock out her furs it doesn't always mean that the cold weather's come. And even if there's been a rift in the German late and exchange here has dropped this last week, this awful war's not finished yet, more's the pity. And no' likely to be for some time yet, that is, if we're going to make a proper job of it when we're at it. So far we've not got to the stage when, as they say in the horse trade, "Now that you've named your rock-bottom price, what do you expect to get?" This war's going to be fought to such a finish that they'll have nothing left toicker wi', and though we've always had strong ideas about fair play, that doesn't mean that we need to be bigotted. That brings me in mind of the story of the young man that was at a party and was asked shortly before mid-night to sing. He very properly put forth the excuse that as it was very late the next door neighbours might object. "Oh, never mind the neighbours," said the lady of the house, "they've poisoned our dog last week." And talking about dogs reminds me that I never knew a mad dog yet that ye could cure wi' moral suasion—no' it was generally shot. The good news we've had for the last two months has set a lot o' people clacking about the people in Germany hearing the truth and revolting at the discovery. Well, it might come off yet, but when it does it'll only be a trick to save their skins. There's lots of folk here have an idea that the Germans inside Germany are a lot of sandy-haired, blue-eyed innocents whiling away the time at kindergarten till the others come home and they can get started to make seppin and toys again. A little thought would soon show them that that's nonsense.

Folks talk about freeing the German people from their oppressor. Foolishness! And there's still some folk that think that Kultur's an odour instead of an idea. Man, we understand the Germans just as little as the Germans understand human beings. How is it possible in a cardinal sense to free folk from themselves? The German Army that took the field in 1914 was representative of the German nation, no' like the British Army, for instance, which was made up of professional soldiers. But the fact remains that it was the German people that answered to the rattle of the sabre and through it their Army and Navy that has been guilty of those awful outrages in Belgium and France and on the Sea. What's the use of a revolution except to get rid of the Kaiser and his rat-faced progeny? The German people will be left and do you think that the talk at a peace table can ever change the mental and physical outlook of a people? How to get the German warriors sufficiently civilised to live in a world made decent again will continue to be a problem of intricate perplexity. Their right place is in the caves and the forests for the next few centuries till evolution and the fear of God bring them on the same plane as most right-thinking folks in the world. At present they're only the scum of civilisation—a dangerous by-product.

The Kowloon Cricket Club has opened another two tennis courts this year and the places looks fine now, and a credit to them, that's been responsible. No, that it'll make much difference to me, for as you know I'm more partial to games of chance than games of skill. But tennis is fine for helping to keep down doctor's bills, though it makes ye like the bones in the scriptural valley—very dry. Most of the exercise I ever got since I came out here has been wi' the topmost part o' my body and the only risk I ever had o' spraining my wrist was when I was lifting my pay on a Saturday mid-day. You'll no' mind though when Janet first took up tennis. As you know, your

GOLF.

The Championship Draw.

The draw for the Championship of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club is as follows:—

R. E. Lindell and F. A. Redmond (bye); F. Syme Thomson and M. A. Murray (bye); W. Rose and E. Davidson; E. Evans and A. C. Lyth; E. De Voscur and N. J. Stubb; R. A. Lawson and Hon. Mr. D. Landals; L. N. L. ale and H. C. Sandford; Capt. C. H. Goode and J. Hooper; A. B. Stewart and G. S. Archbutt; R. E. Macdonald and R. P. Thurstfield; F. de Rome and S. H. Dodwell (bye); E. J. Grist and A. Ritchie (bye).

First and second rounds are to be played on or before Sunday, 20th October.

Draw for Junior Championship.

W. J. Morrison and J. de B. Lancaster (bye); A. S. Mackintosh and J. Gibb (bye); Comdr. Back with & A. Leach (bye); H. E. Hayward and Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax (bye); A. H. Ly & J. W. Stewart (bye); F. E. Wells & P. P. J. Wedehouse; E. E. de W. Abney and E. O. Bird; G. Hastings and T. M. Leitch; F. C. Millington and H. A. Lammert; T. C. Nixon and H. J. Gedge; J. Mc. Hutchison and C. E. Gale; F. Souter and R. M. Austin; Hon. Mr. A. M. Fletcher and H. W. Looker; Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson and J. Dinby; R. Malby and M. M. Hass; Col. Mayhew and J. F. van Reis; N. E. Kent and A. D. Humphreys; J. R. Wood and A. B. Barlow (bye); E. H. Scott and G. A. Woodcock (bye); T. B. Chasels and J. W. Franks (bye); H. E. the Hon. Mr. C. Severn and A. O. Ling (bye); G. M. Young (bye).

First and second rounds to be played on or before Sunday, 20th October.

Aunt's strong-minded woman and when she's set on a thing she's ill to keep back. I mind fine that the first game or two she played produced nothing more serious than a stiff set o' muscles but her form soon developed into rubber soled shoes, a twenty dollar bat and a canary-coloured sports coat. Then I had to join up the Club so as I could see her home at nights. The more Janet's form improved the more difficult it was for me to get a clean pair of socks that didn't need darning, and the cookboy had that much time on his hands that he trot to smoking opium to while the time away. Everything went on fine till the following year I started to play bowls and then it was noticeable that Janet's interest in sport began to wane and she took to waiting dinner for me instead, wi' her bottom lip hanging like that of a motherless foal and as full o' language as a guide book. Telling her about the exciting game we'd had was no use, for she knew we didn't play by candle light. Toons tell'ther that when I was playing bowls I was just fair in my element, to which she retorted that my element must have been alcohol. Aye, in those days Janet could be aye trusted to say cobling long and well and I've often thought since, that King Solomon must have missed a deal o' pleasant society through his prejudice. At the same time, tennis is a fine game and so bowls no long as they're not played wi' a dice box.....

The housing problem here has ceased to be a problem. It is now a crime. There's no a house to be got on the Hongkong side, not if the Government's no careful there'll be a swelling at the asylum and o' the next budget, caused by the influx o' house hunters spending the rest o' their days in the padded room passing themselves off as landlords wi' a bundle o' blank lease forms to keep them quiet. Truly, Aliok, it's becoming harder every day to realise that this is a white man's Colony. Next to war, the "somewhere to live" is the burning question as Harry would say. House hunting will come next to cricket this winter as a recreation. I'm thinking. There's been a lot o' talk about the Government opening up yards so that scores to new building sites can be had. In this mean time if things go on as they are, the sooner the Salvation Army opens up a night shelter the better.....

Yours truly,
ROBBIE MACWHIRTER.

AN ASSAULT CASE.

"The Man With the Crooked Eye."

Mr. E. J. Grist, appeared for the prosecution of an Indian, which he remarked was not usual with him, in an assault case which came before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe at the Police Court this morning. His Worship said that a cross-examination had been taken out, and then the position of the parties was reversed.

Mr. Grist said that, for purposes of identity, he would refer to his client as the man with the crooked eye. (Laughter.)

Mr. Murray, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., said that the defendant was employed as No. 5 watchman at the installation works at Tai Kok Shui, of which he (witness) was the manager. The defendant was an ex-employee of the firm, and as he was a good man he wished to take him back into service. The complainant knew this and he was at the gate on duty when the defendant came. The complainant then assaulted the defendant. The defendant next day telephoned Mr. Murray and told him what occurred and he told the defendant to come next day, and he (Mr. Murray) would be at the gate to talk to him. When the defendant came, Mr. Murray was at the gate and the complainant, together with his two brothers, assaulted the defendant in his presence. He tried to separate them, but before he could do so the defendant had retaliated. He thought it was quite unfair that three men should assault one.

His Worship said he would bind the parties over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for the next six months, as he could not decide which side to believe. He thought that the complainant ought not to have assaulted the defendant, but the defendant had struck the complainant, as a result of which he had a mark. If they appeared before him again, they would forfeit the money.

ARTISTIC PREMISES.

Those who have had occasion to be in the business quarter of the city during the past few days must have noticed the extremely effective transformation which has been carried out at the well known store of Messrs. Mackintosh and Company, the men's wear specialists. The whole premises have been remodelled, and the shop-front will be voted by all who have seen it as the most strikingly artistic of any in the Colony. The scheme has been carried out in solid teak panels, inlaid with blackwood, which is something entirely new in Hongkong, and the whole design is in line with the fringing schemes of the latest London and New York houses doing the same kind of business. For distinctness in taste we have seldom seen anything to equal it. The idea is elaborated in the door, which looks most effective with its little square window-panes of bevelled glass. The whole scheme of re-arrangement is a tribute to the designs of the architect.

The new front enables a far better window display than was possible before, while the interior alterations have also vastly improved the general appearance of the premises. Messrs. Mackintosh and Company have received considerable stocks of the new season's goods, despite the difficulties caused by the war, and they expect further consignments of the latest in all that fashionably attired gentlemen consider the requisites of good dressing.

TO-DAY'S Peking NEWS.

The following Peking telegrams have been received to-day:—

President Assumes Office. Chu Shi-chang, the President, assumed office on the morning of the 10th inst.

Attending Premier. Tang Shao-yi, the Premier, has indicated his resignation and Chu Nang-fan will not sit in his place.

The Vice Presidency. The election of Vice President, owing to the lack of a candidate, has had to be again postponed.

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Tjilatjap	Macassar	in port	10th Oct.	Yokohama

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. 715

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Hailan ... A. E. Hodgkins ... TUES., 15th Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 11th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Taisang	Sun., 13th Oct. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Tues., 15th Oct. at 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Yusang	Thur., 17th Oct. at noon.
MANILA	Loonsang	Fri., 18th Oct. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KRAISANG" and "VITAM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAGEN" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi and Siam.

BOERNE LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having special accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Katat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Data, TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

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Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Dublin and Concrete
Shipbuilding.

The Dublin Port and Docks Board has referred to its engineer a letter from the Dublin Industrial Development Association stating that they were in receipt of an inquiry for a suitable site for a shipbuilding yard for the construction of concrete vessels of 7,500 tons, and asking if the Board had any available sites for same. Alderman Byrne said he did not believe there were 5,000 tons of concrete in Ireland.

Soldiers for Shipyards.

Mr. Beck, in a written reply to a question by Mr. Holt, states that during the first half of this year approximately 12,000 men have been released from the Army for work in shipyards. It would not be in the public interest to state how many men had been enlisted into the Army from the shipbuilding and engineering trades, but steps had been taken to give adequate protection to men engaged on essential work in the shipbuilding industry.

Ship's Sales.

The "Manchuria Daily News" reports the following sales:—Aihima (2,030 tons d. w.) was sold to Mr. Hirano for ¥145,000, being delivered at once; Fukumitsu (1,120 tons d. w.) to Mr. Y. Watanabe for ¥400,000, being delivered at once; a new boat (6,800 tons d. w.), now under construction at the Osaka Iron Works, to Mr. Katsuda at ¥800 per ton, deliverable by March next year; a sister boat (6,800 tons d. w.), now under construction at the Osaka Iron Works, at ¥800 per ton to Mr. Katsuda, deliverable by March 1917; Fukuichi (3,100 tons d. w.) at ¥700 to the Hakodate Mercantile Marine Co., deliverable in November; Eiko (1,900 tons d. w.) for ¥55,000 to the Miyagiya Shoten, delivered on the spot; Shosho N. 5 (7,000 tons d. w.) at ¥132 50 per ton to the Marui Kisen K. Kaisha, delivered on the spot; and Shosho No. 3 (2,030 tons d. w.) at ¥700 to Daitoku Steamship Co., deliverable during the month.

Increase in Sino-Japanese

Freights.

Some time ago the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Toyo Kisen Kaisha applied to the Department of Communications for permission to raise the freights on their subsidised American lines. Under date of the 14th ult. permission was given for an increase on a section of this line—between Japan Shanghai, and Hongkong. Freights between these points have gone up by about 30 per cent, the rate on ordinary merchandise from Japan to Shanghai being raised from ¥7 to ¥9 50, while the new rate for ordinary merchandise from Shanghai to Japan ports is \$9 50, as against \$4 hitherto charged by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and \$7 charged by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The Nanyo Yusen Kaisha, which is maintaining a regular service to the South Seas has announced an increase of ¥5 in the freight charged for transport between Kobe and Yokohama. Shippers are jointly trying to get the announcement withdrawn.

A Gallant Officer.

The chivalry of the British sailor when brought face to face with any sudden crisis involving danger or death, is a proverb among European nations, and there are few mariners who cannot relate a story of some gallant rescue or attempted rescue which took place within their own cognisance. The Council of the Mercantile Marine Service Association have conveyed their congratulations to Lieut. Charles W. Beddoe, R.N.R., a well-known member of the Association, who was recently awarded the silver medal, and illuminated certificate of thanks of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, in recognition of his gallantry and skillful seamanship whereby 103 lives were saved on the occasion of the loss of the steamship Nirpura, which was sunk by enemy attack in April last. Lieut. Beddoe, whose home is in Lisacord, was aboard the ship industry (owned by Messrs J. B. Welford and Co.) at the time of the outbreak of war. Joining up with the Royal Naval Reserve, he was appointed temporary acting Lieutenant on the 4th September 1914, and which date he has been in the service of the Association and the Society.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of
all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM
OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

"UNIVERSAL MACHINERY"

40-42 RUE CHAIGNEAU
SAIGON.

SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUES & Co's ENGINEERING WORKS
KHANHOI, SAIGON.

General Engineers, Boiler makers, Coppersmiths,
Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights,
Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED
ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME
GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.
BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.
DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UN-
DERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED
PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESI-
DENCE, 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.

Telephone 300 P.N. HULME, Manager.

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"

ROYAL MAIL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP

"KAWI,"

will this trip be dispatched on the 15th October
from Hongkong.

via MANILA,

and Japan Ports to Honolulu and San Francisco.

For particulars of freight and passage please apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.
AGENTS.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO KAWI	8,000	15th Oct. 1918
VONDEL	10,000	28th Oct. "
RINDJANI	8,000	9th Nov. "

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first
and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.
AGENTS.
TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOKI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KAWABE,
YOSHINOBU, MOJO, WAKAMATSU, SATO,
KANADA, SHINHEI, KAMITAMURA, SHIBU
and OTSUKA COAL MINES.

Agents for SANKU COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTA-
TIVES: NAGASAKI, KANAGAWA,
WAKAMATSU, MOJO, KURE, KOBE,
OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTARU, YLADIVOS-
TOOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIBEN,
TAINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—

Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"

Canton, Haiphong:—

"IWASAKI"

Code:—A1, A.B.C. 5TH ED.

Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—

S. S. YAKUJI, Manager.

No. 14, P. 10th Street, Hongkong.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWIJCK,"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of cargo by
her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 12th
inst. at 5 p.m. will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns, where they will be
examined. Claims against the
steamer must be presented with-
in 10 days of arrival otherwise
they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1918.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt
of telegraphic advice that the s.s.
HANKING, sailed from Shanghai for
Manila and Hongkong on Tuesday,
October 8th, and may be expected to
arrive at this port on or about October
15th.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt
of telegraphic advice that the s.s. CHINA
arrived in San Francisco on Thursday,
October 3rd.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. SHIPBUILDING RECORD.

Washington, Oct. 8.
The Shipping Board announces that 74 ships, aggregat-
ing 362,000 tons, were delivered in September, constituting
a record.

NEW OFFENSIVE IN FRANCE.

British Take Several Thousand Prisoners.

London, Oct. 8.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on a new
offensive between St. Quentin and Cambrai, says:—
On the 2nd, the British, French, Scottish and Irish
troops, including troops of the 53rd and 60th Divisions, made
equal progress and captured several villages in the day. In
the centre British and Welsh troops of the 38th and 51st
Divisions broke through the German defences, known as the
Beaurevoir-Masnières line and captured Malincourt and the
trench line westward of Waincourt. They encountered obstinate
resistance from strong enemy forces with machine guns at
Villers Outreaux which the Welsh captured after hard fight-
ing. In the left centre the 37th and New Zealand Divisions
also broke through the Beaurevoir and Masnières line and
deeply progressed eastward thence. The New Zealanders
stormed Leclercq and captured Esnes.

On the left of the attack our 2nd, 3rd and 6th Divisions
had hard fighting about Seranvillers, Niergnies, and along
the line Esnes-Cambrai Road. The enemy strongly counter-
attacked in this sector using Tanks and pressed us back a
short distance, but a counter-attack was stopped and the
enemy's Tanks put out of action. We gained possession of
Seranvillers and Niergnies and resumed the advance. North-
wards of the Scarpe we completed the capture of the Ger-
man trench system known as the Fresnes-Rouvroy line from
the Scarpe to beyond Oppy and captured Fresnes-lez-Mon-
tauban and Neuville. We prisoners several thousand
with many guns. Progress continues on the whole front.

The Attacks by Allies.

London, Oct. 8.

Reuter learns that to-day's offensive comprised three
attacks by the British, French and Americans on the whole
front from Cambrai to St. Quentin. The French captured
the hills eastward of Rouvroy and the villages of Esnigny
and Fontaine, while the British and Americans' line reached
and follows Beauregard, Braucourt, through Premont,
Serain, Malincourt, westwards of Waincourt, Esnes and
Mergies to the old line south of Cambrai. The advance was
on a front of 21 miles to an average depth of two and a
maximum depth of three miles. Weaker resistance than
usual was encountered in the centre, but the enemy brought
up two fresh divisions south of Cambrai and counter-attack-
ed heavily, but was repulsed.

A significant development is apparently at hand owing
to the new advance on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front. We
are now only two miles from Buligny and eight from Lo-
Cateau. Another slight advance will give us command of
the Oise Valley and would compel the enemy to evacuate
St. Gobain massif, also Laon which is in flames.

(Continued on page 2.)

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	11, Oct.
Swatow and Bangkok	Lingchow	B. & S.	11, Oct.
Shanghai	Kaifong	B. & S.	12, Oct.
Shanghai via Swatow	Taisang	B. & S.	13, Oct.
Shanghai	Paoting	B. & S.	14, Oct.
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	15, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	15, Oct.
Tsingtao and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	15, Oct.
Sandakan	Yusang	J. M. Co.	17, Oct.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	17, Oct.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Tomomi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Oct.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	18, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	19, Oct.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	19, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	19, Oct.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SHIDZUOKA MARU,"

having arrived, Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed
and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., where each
consignment will be sorted out
mark by mark and delivery can
be obtained as soon as the Goods
are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before NOON
TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 16th
October, 1918, will be subject
to rent.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignee's and the Co.'s
representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All
claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 9th, 1918.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,

LIMITED.

AND,

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"EURYBATES"

are hereby notified that the
Cargo will be discharged into
Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where
it will be at Consignee's risk.
The Cargo will be ready for
delivery from Godown on and
after 10th October.

Optional cargo will be landed,
unless notice has been given prior
to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of
10.45 a.m. and noon within the
free storage period.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the
17th October, will be subject to
rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 31st
October, or they will not be
recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1918.

NOTICES.

DELCO-LIGHT.

A Self Contained

Electrical plant

for houseboat

Bungalows and

places where Mun-

icipal Electricity

cannot be ob-

tained.

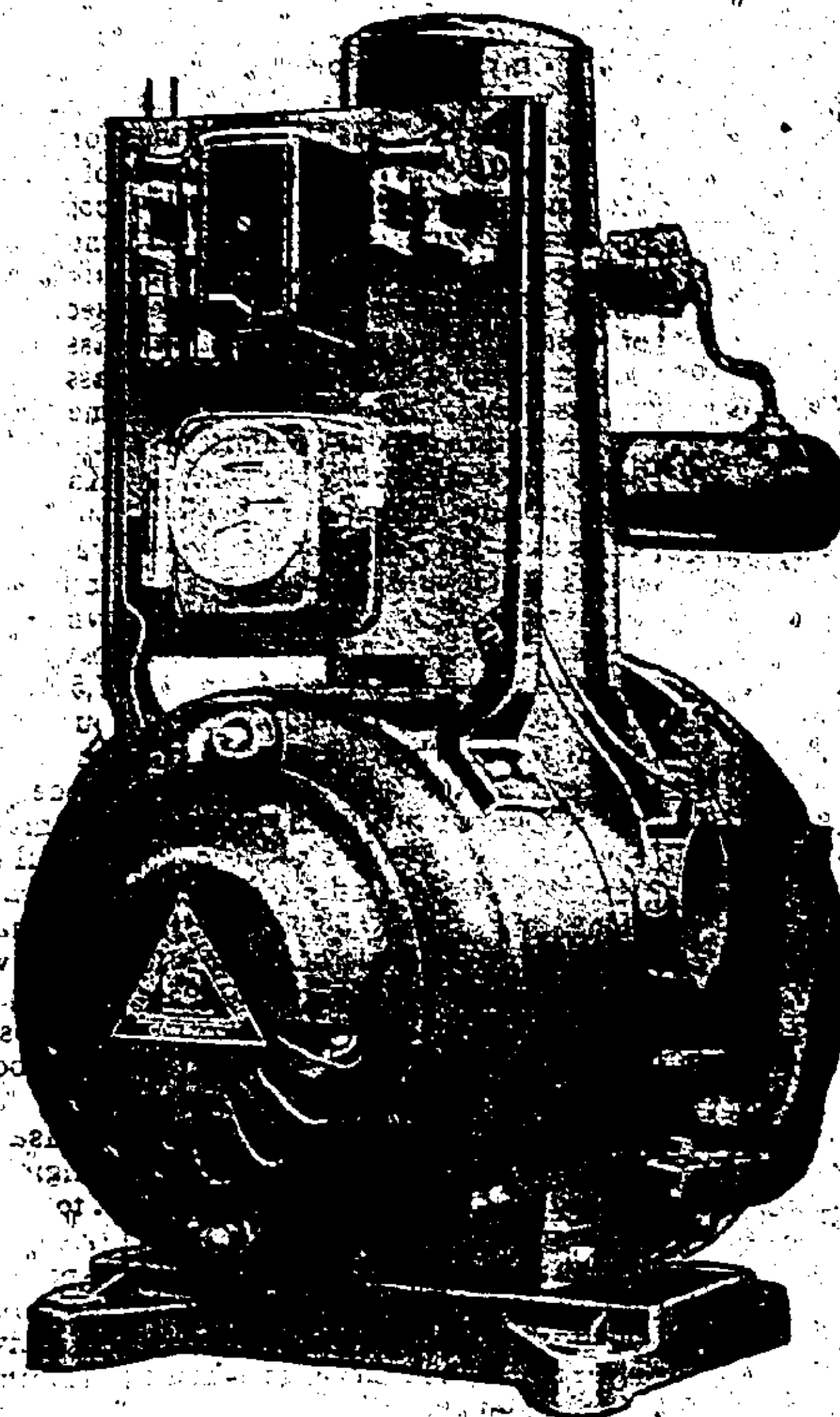
See the number

Sold in this

Colony and ad-

joining districts

and



An economical

Safe and Reliable

machine and

works entirely on

KEROSENE.

No magneto or

carburetors to

worry you, so

simple that a

child can operate

it

Stops automati-

cally.

Convince yourself by seeing a demonstration at

The South China Agents

Machinery Department,

W. C. HUMPHREYS & CO.

NO. 5, DUDELL STREET.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used At: A.R.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, Fifth and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK IN FEET	BREADTH OF DOCK IN FEET	DEPTH OF DOCK IN FEET	DEPTH OF DOCK IN FEET	DEPTH OF DOCK IN FEET
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	12'	12'	12'	12'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100'	12'	12'	12'	12'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100'	12'	12'	12'	12'
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100'	12'	12'	12'	12'
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100'	12'	12'	12'	12'
WATERLOO					
General Dock, Kowloon	100'	12'	12'	12'	12'
General Dock, Kowloon	100'	12'	12'	12'	12'
General Dock, Kowloon	100'	12'	12'	12'	12'
General Dock, Kowloon	100'	12'	12'	12'	12'

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph

Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Tele-

grams are lying here:—

Tungchongyuen, from Shang-

hai.

Kingzun, Nanpeihong, from

Shanghai.

Taiwuzong, from Shanghai.

Wingchongchong, from Yoko-

hama.

Leahachiao, Hengyehong,

from Amoy.

Lingyahan, 46, Ye'sen Road,

from Shanghai.

Tungtung, from Shanghai.

Jeefongtsong, Fansen, Des

Voer's Road, Central, from

Shanghai.

Christie, Wingang, from

Shanghai.

Shirayuki, Charter Road, from

Shanghai.

T. KRING,

Act. Superintendent,

Hongkong, October 11, 1918.

Eastern Extension, Australasia

& China, Telegraph Co.,

List of Unclaimed Telegrams

lying in the E. E. Telegraph

Office at Hongkong:

Far East Motion Picture Co.,

from New York.

Kraszeveld, passenger, S.S.

Mchlyei, from Batavia.

Lamme, S.S. Dunera, care

American Consul General, from

Bombay.

Maison Hotel, from Shanghai.

McGrath, Hongkong Hotel,

from Bangkok.

Xenok Agency, Java, China

Japan Line, from Bndiel.

T. K. GIBSON,

Superintendent,

Hongkong, October 10, 1918.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For: VENEZUELA.

Anderson Miss A. Howard Miss H.M.

Albert B. Black A.C.

Bethune B. & L. Irving Mr. & Mrs.

Batter A.K. B. & C.

Chapman Robert J. Irving Mr. & Mrs.

